FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 2, 1847. [NO. 1548.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ALL FOR THE RAIL ROAD!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the people in the surrounding country, that he has just opened a Fresh Supply of

DRY GOODS,

On the South side of Hay street, two doors below Messrs. J. & T. Waddell's, consisting in part of—Cashmeres, De laines, plain and figured Alpacas, Jaconet Muslins, Shawls and Hosiery. Also, blue and black Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Kerseys, Vestings, Hats, Caps, and Shoes, and other articles too tedious to mention. All of which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. C. DYE.
Jan'y 22, 1847. 47-3w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd, cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Education in Cumberland County Bible Society will be held at Philadelphia, on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in March next, (13th day.) Sermon by Revd Mr. Nash. Auxiliaries are requested to have their Delegates in punctual attendance.

W. H. BROWN, R. S.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 47-3tsp

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in the Fayetteville District, including the town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 6th day of February, next. Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock. The law provides that one of the Constables shall be a resident of the town, and the other of the District beyond the corporate bounds, &c. Those persons residing within the corporate bounds of the said town, only entitled to vote for the candidate residing in said town; and all other persons residing in said District, beyond the corporate limits of said town, are entitled to vote for the candidate living beyond said limits—6 months' residence in the District entitles a person to vote.

W. L. CALLAIS, } Judges.
JOS. S. DUNN, }
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-2w

We are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for the town of Fayetteville.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM MITCHELL as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Fayetteville District, he being the engine bounds of said town.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers.
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$100,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class G, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 13, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES

$30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

$182,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class H for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 20, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$35,294, 10,000, 6,500, 4,000, 3,000, 2,585, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 100, &c.

11 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves, 60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters, 30 00

$182,000.

In Prizes of $12,000, $11,000, 10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, Tuesday, February 23, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$12,000, 11,000, 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,460, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Whole,			$65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	32 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	16 25

$25,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class I, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 27, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 10 of 300, &c. &c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole,			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-4dpd

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving at his Store, 5 doors above Briggs's Hotel, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received heretofore. B. M. DOWD.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between H. M. Tomlinson and Thomas T. Covington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Thomas T. Covington, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for payment.

THOMAS T. COVINGTON.
H. M. TOMLINSON.
Rockingham, Jan'y 20, 1847. 47-3w

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Monday the 8th of February next, two unproved Store Lots, and a Dwelling House and Lot, decidedly the most convenient and desirable House and Lot in the place. Persons desiring a healthy location, where they can educate their children, would do well to attend.

L. S. TOWER.
Jan'y 20, 1847. 47-2w

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.
47-1yr

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Fast Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat now plying the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all steamers* of the waters. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed the receivers able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water 17 inches running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

Thus arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Wadsell, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

12 BOXES Tin Plates, I X, and a few bundles Wire, assorted sizes; likewise a few dozen Wightman's Steel Shovels and Spades. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.

For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.
Jan'y 19, 1847. 46-3w

HARDWARE.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

Successors to Rogers, Brothers & Co.

HARDWARE IMPORTERS,

No. 52 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE remainder of the late firm's stock having been closed at public auction, F. & L. are now receiving, direct from the Manufactories, an entirely new and very extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND SADDLERY,

Which they will sell for cash, or on approved credit, at prices as low as any house in the country. They solicit an examination of their Goods, confident that quality, variety, and prices, will be satisfactory to purchasers.

Particular attention will be given to putting up Goods to order, and all orders punctually executed.

BEN. FIELD.
T. F. LANGSTROTH.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 15, 1847. 46-3w

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
10 casks Roman Cement.
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris.
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty.
For sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes, Rec'd this day and for Sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McDonald ex. James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. This 10th Dec. 1846.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $8 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, ex. Jackson Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lanier and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Ellen Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill, to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, John Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen ex. Elen. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Watkins ex. Elen. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Watkins ex. Elen. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37½; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37½; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87½. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices, and Screw Plates, of good quality, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Important Information to all Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.

The most extensive manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER,

Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes

Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established House.

126 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, 4 Tierce Rice.

Jan 19—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A SUPERIOR article,—7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart ex. Elen. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

SENATE DEBATES.

On one of the last days of the Session, the gravity of the Senate was somewhat disturbed, by an Engrossed Bill from the House of Commons, making the "buying of, trafficking with, or receiving from any slave, any species of Poultry," an indictable offence.

The Bill was vociferously advocated by Captain Walker, of Mecklenburg. He came from the "Hornet's Nest," and right valiantly did he thrust his sting into Loafers and Chicken-stealers generally. He also *touched the quick* of the inhabitants of sundry little villages who patronise midnight pilferings in hen roosts, by purchasing these stolen commodities. He maintained that this was a Bill to protect the poor against the depredations of the rich. He appealed to the Senate pathetically in favor of the poor and honest chicken-raiser, against the cruel oppressions of the felonious chicken-consumers that infest our towns and villages. It was a crying evil in the land, for which there was no redress. He drew an affecting picture. A poor man's poultry had retired to rest.—The patriarch of the coop had tifted up his voice at midnight and proclaimed *all's well*. The poor man's family, children and chickens, slept soundly, indulging in pleasant dreams. The spoiler came. The ruthless hand of a neighboring nigger seized the throat of the sentinel, sleeping at his post, and chanticleer was incontinently thrust into a bag. The wives of his harem shared his fate, and even his young nurslings, whom he had so tenderly reared and gallantly defended, were not spared. They are spirited away they know not whither. The poor man wakes in the morning and goes to his little crib for corn. He finds his sow and pigs, and takes a handful of corn for his chickens. He utters the usual call, but no wing flutters around him. He anxiously rushes to the coop. He finds it a "banquet hall deserted." In the agony of his soul he hastens to the neighboring town, and there in a *rich* man's yard, he finds his lost treasures. He recognises his feathered friends and claims them as his own. And he claims them in vain. The rich villager bought them of a slave, and there is no law against buying poultry of slaves. He goes home to his disconsolate family, and together they curse the law that affords the poor man no protection.

Mr. Poindexter said, the only question that could now be raised upon the *necessity* of passing this Bill, was purely a question of law, viz: whether poultry is *real* or *personal* estate. If in the estimation of Senators, chickens are personal property, the law against trading with slaves is already ample. The law as it now stands already forbids such trading, in several enumerated articles, and adds, "or any other article of personal property." Now if poultry be, as some lawyers suppose, *personal property*, there is no need of further legislation.

Here Mr. P., aided by several Senators who belong to the Bar, examined the Revised Statutes, and ascertained that this general clause, though used in the Act, was added to the articles forbidden *to be sold to* slaves, and was not applied to the list of articles which it was not lawful to *purchase from* them. Mr. P. confessed his error.

Mr. Exum, of Wayne, (who has always been death upon Rail Roads,) said that ever since the Rail Road had passed through Wayne, stealing chickens had become a trade. It was a perfect nuisance. They were stolen by hundreds and sent to Wilmington through the Road hands, who had become regular Chicken Merchants. There was found a cave not long since with some five hundred hens shut up together, and not a rooster among them. He was opposed to all such. Senators might make little of this matter, but he would assure them that there were many poor widows around him who made more at raising poultry than any thing else. It was their all, though it was but little. Mr. Exum also pictured out a lone widow who had fattened her Chickens and Turkies for market—and was delighting her imagination with the good things which she would purchase with the proceeds, when they were all suddenly found among the missing. Mr. E. stated as a philosophical fact, that poultry is most apt to be stolen just when it is fat. The distress of the unfortunate widow was feelingly depicted by Mr. E. It was not exactly poetry, but it might easily have been reduced into something like the following, the original of which has moistened the eyes of many admirers of *Lalla Rookh:*

"Oh, ever thus, for ten long years,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I've seen with bitter grief and tears
My fattest pullets ta'en away.

I never nursed a Turkey hen
Since Rail Roads had their cursed sway,
But nigger boys, or nigger men
Were sure to steal that Hen away."

Mr. Poindexter, though foiled in his effort to kill the Bill, by his legal discussion on real and personal property, was still, for other reasons, unwilling to let it pass in its present form. With due reference to his friends, over the way, who had been so pathetic and poetical, he did think that this was rather too small a matter for grave Legislation. Here we are, said Mr. P., about 160 or 170 of us, sitting in great gravity in these two splendid wings of a Capitol which cost more than half a million of dollars, representing about 90,000 freemen of a sovereign State, solemnly legislating *about Chickens!* And though I hope I am not insensible to beauty in distress—though privately I trust my heart is not shielded against the woes of a widow who may have lost her fat Turkies—or even her Chickens—still I must be permitted to doubt whether this is the right place or mode of rectifying chicken grievances. But, if this is to become a law, I desire it to be perfect, and to cover the whole case. Poultry is a general term, including I suppose, various species, as Turkies, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, &c. Each of these species also includes individuals of various ages, sexes, &c. Take for instance the barn door fowl, called chicken. Pursue him in all his gradations, from the strutting Cock, with spurs as long as your little finger, and as sharp as the *sting* of my gallant friend over the way, down to a youngling—a tender suckling as it were—with a segment of the shell that encased him, still white on his head. Go still farther down, and consider the full grown chick in what seems an egg—and many of such do we purchase in our market towns. Are they all forbidden by this Bill? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, if we may not be caught in a trap? In the simplicity and innocency of our hearts, we buy a basket of Eggs. They turn out to be unhatched chickens. Have we or have we not bought poultry within the meaning of this Bill? May we be indicted and punished? There is to my mind an alarming uncertainty as to the extent of the operation of this Bill. My Lord Coke has spoken of the "glorious uncertainty of the Law." I recognize no glory in the possibility of being *twice* deceived in the purchase of eggs. You purchase them of a negro as eggs. You were fooled. They were in truth shells enclosing young chickens. Can you then be indicted for purchasing "poultry?" That's the question.

Sir, I feel no disrespect for chickens; I have a positive fondness for them. I confess to the soft impeachment. But I affect eggs also, equally as much as chickens, that is, if they be fresh and sound. [Much laughter.] Gentlemen may smile if they think it becoming, but I assure them that I am not joking. I was never more serious in my life than when I assert, solemnly, here in my place—on my own personal responsibility—that if there be any difference at all, I love eggs even *more* than I do chickens; and Senators who sneer may *make the most of it!*" This was said with an air of offended dignity and mock deference, that threw the Senate into convulsions. At the close of his Speech, Mr. P. moved that after the word "poultry," be added the words "AND EGGS," which was carried almost by acclamation.

The Bill then passed as amended, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence. The House subsequently refused to concur in the amendment, or to appoint a Committee of Conference; and so the Poultry Bill never flattered again. It is filed away in the Archives.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

I discover from the last *Wilmington Commercial*, that the senior Editor of that paper is fairly engaged in a regularly planned system of warfare against me. Never was an attack more unprovoked. I have never injured him, that I am aware of, either in word or deed. 'Tis true I have refused to hold any sort of intercourse with him, even since he professed to turn Whig—and have never spoken to him, although advised by friends to do so. Nothing could induce me to notice the malignant assaults of this toothless viper, but that in his last attack he makes a statement, to remain silent under which, might be construed into an admission of its truth.

He speaks of being "recognised" by me, some years ago, when I called at his office, in Raleigh, on a visit intended, he supposes, to 'recognise' him." Now here is a falsehood most cunningly devised. The only occasion on which I recollect ever having been in the Standard office, was at the close of the Legislature eight years ago. I then called to pay the subscription to the Standard, for one of my constituents. And yet this miserable creature would have the public believe that I called on a visit of courtesy to him personally. The few words of conversation that did occur, took place whilst the receipt for the paper was being written, and the change received. I did not remain in his office fifteen minutes, and my impression is, I did not sit down—and yet he would have the public believe that I entered into a political dissertation with him, on the great principles at issue between the two parties. He states that in reply to questions from him, as to "what there was proposed by the Democratic party to which I objected"—I replied "nothing." And to another question of his, "what there was in the Whig party of which I approved"—I replied "nothing." Now I pronounce this whole statement *absolutely and unqualifiedly false*. There is not one particle of truth in it. If I were to let the matter rest here, it would be a mere issue of veracity between the *Ex-Editor of the Standard* and myself.—And if any one is at a loss which to believe, he must look at all the probabilities growing out of well-known facts, in order to determine his opinion. I think I cannot be mistaken in saying it was at the close of the Legislature eight years ago, that I was in the Standard Office, when the alledged conversation is stated by him to have taken place, for I cannot recollect ever having been in the Standard office at any other time. If I am wrong, let him look back in his receipt book, and put me right. Now let it be recollected, that in the winter of '35–'6, my first appearance in the Legislature, I made a speech in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—a great cardinal Whig measure to which I then became committed, and which I have continued to advocate to this day. That speech of mine was printed both in the Register and Star, and my opinions therefore on that question could not have been unknown to the Editor of the Standard, the present senior Editor of the Commercial. At the Session of '38–'9, I introduced the resolutions of instruction to Messrs. Brown and Strange. Those resolutions took decided ground in favor of the Bank of the United States, (an institution which I have ever advocated from my outset in political life,) in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands—and against the Sub-treasury, graduation, &c., decidedly Democratic measures. In my speech on these resolutions I took strong ground in favor of the two former, which were favorite measures of the Whig party—and against the two latter, which were favorite measures of the Democratic party. Let it be remembered, this was the very session on the termination of which, just before leaving for home, I called at the Standard office, the only time in my life to the best of my recollection. Now is it reasonable to believe, that within a few weeks after introducing these instruction resolutions, and sustaining them to the best of my ability, in a speech in which the record had thoroughly identified me with the Whig party, on their two most prominent measures—is it reasonable I say, that I should so far mistake what I had just done, that I should so far presume the Editor of the Standard was ignorant of what was legislative history, as to say I held nothing in common with the Whigs, that I objected to nothing in the Democratic party? Some, I don't not, will pretend that they believe it—but no fair and just man *can*.

There is another point of view, in which this statement of the senior Editor of the Commercial carries with it the strongest probability of falsehood. For four years after the Session of the Legislature of '38–'9, he continued to edit the Standard as a Democratic Journal; and it is well known, with what virulence and venom he assailed every Whig in the State, who held any prominent station. During these four years, I continued to represent the Edenton district in the House of Representatives. His Editorial course towards me was marked by great bitterness and scurrility. Why did he not then bring this pretended conversation of ours to the notice of the public? If true, it admitted by me, he could not more effectually have injured me in public estimation.—and that he did not lack the disposition to do that, is apparent from the malignity with which he assailed me in his columns. My course in Congress though humble, was nevertheless unequivocal and decided. My first speech in that body was against the principle contended for by the Democratic party in the New Jersey case, that the House of Representatives had a right even prior to organization, to go behind the returns of the State authorities, although the legality of these returns was not denied. My second speech was in favor of the constitutionality and utility of a United States Bank; and against the Democratic principle involved in the passage of the Sub-Treasury. My third speech was against the Democratic principle of a constant issue and re-issue of Treasury notes; and in favor of the Whig principle of openly resorting to loans, when the means of the Treasury were palpably deficient. My fourth speech was in favor of the Whig policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States—and in opposition to the Democratic policy of wasting this great land fund in projects of graduation, pre-emption, cession, &c. My sixth speech was in favor of the Whig doctrine of limiting the Executive veto; and against the Democratic doctrine on that question. These speeches must have met the eye of the then Editor of the Standard; for they were all published, not only in the National Intelligencer, but in the Raleigh Register and Star. These speeches were all delivered before he professed to have abandoned the Democratic party, and to have turned Whig. It was for the low vulgar abuse which he lavished on me, for my decided Whig course on these subjects, that I have ever refused to recognize him either as entitled to the confidence of the Whigs, or the notice of decent men. Now I ask why it is, that he did not then make public this conversation, which he puts forth in the last Commercial? Why did he not then expose me, by showing that my devotion to the Whig cause was all false and deceptive? Was it less fresh in his recollection then, than after a lapse of five or six years? Was he less disposed to injure me, when he so bitterly assailed me for political difference, than now, when he professes to belong to the same party I do? Will he pretend that he then considered it a sort of confidential conversation in his own office, which gentlemanly propriety forbid him from making public? How is it less so now—even if it were true?

This controversy with the Editor of the Commercial is not of my seeking. His attack has been entirely unprovoked by me. I regret that I have been called on to notice him at all, and should not have done so, but that my silence might have been construed into acquiescence. After having stamped his charge with falsehood, and given reasons which ought to satisfy every fair man that it *must* be false, I do not intend to be drawn into any further controversy with this canting, hypocritical renegade.—Surely the world is large enough for both of us; and I shall not run athwart his path, if he does not mire. I know he has the advantage of me in one respect; slander and vilification are the

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We copy from the Express the following letter written by General Taylor to a friend in N. York. It has no appearance of having been written for publication, though the sagacious reader may perceive in it more than one indication that the general, while looking out for the Mexicans around and before him, is not unmindful of a possible "fire in the rear." Some portions of it are in rather amusing conflict with the vapourous dision of General Ampudia, also printed in our columns today.

By the way is it not time to devise a new and better name-name for General Taylor than "Rough-and-Ready?" His writings show that he is "ready" enough for all that becomes a man, but certainly we can find nothing particularly "rough" in them.

HD Q'rs Army of Occupation on Rio Grande, }
Camp near Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 9, 1846. }

My dear * * * * *

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 31st of August * * * * * reached me only a short time since, for which I beg you to consider you my sincere friend. * * * A few confidential remarks on certain public transactions may be committed.

After the battle opposite Matamoras, getting steamboats up the R. Grande, and the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the army, I commenced my movement on Monterey on the 5th of August, leaving Brevet Brig. Gen. Worth in command of the depot at Camargo, a town situated on the Sierra Madre, commanding the only pass of any consequence from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico to the table lands of the Interior, by or through which, the city of Mexico can be reached.

I much fear I shall have exhausted your patience before you get through this long and uninteresting letter. If so, you can only console it to the flames, and think no more about it, as I write in great haste, besides being interrupted every five minutes, so that you must make great allowances for incoherencies, interlineations and blunders, as well as want of connection in many parts of the same.

I remain truly and sincerely,

Your friend,
Z. TAYLOR

From the New York Express.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Benton's speech. After some preliminary remarks, in reference to the speech of Mr. Badger, upon the Lieutenant General Bill, Mr. Benton went on to say, that early in September last, he was sent for by the President, who tendered to him the Mission to the Court of France, then about to become vacant by the return of Mr. King. He felt deeply the compliment paid to him, but resolutely declined the honor, although strongly urged by the President to revoke his determination and accept it.

Up to that time, therefore, said Mr. B., there could have been no design on his part to make me his successor by boats performed upon the hills or plains of Mexico. Shortly after that, Mr. B. said he went on a visit to the West, from which he returned in the month of November. Soon after his return, for reasons not now proper to be made public, the President sent for him and asked him for his opinion as to the future operations of the war.

Mr. B. said he had been Chairman of the Military Committee for a quarter of a century past, and had been accustomed to consult with all Administrations, upon matters pertaining to that branch of the service. He did, therefore, communicate a plan for the conduct of the War, to the President, face to face, and he afterwards committed it to writing; and here, (said he,) it is, (holding it up,) but I do not mean to read it or have it read, for I do not belong to that school that would make public property for a war, in time of war, not even rejected ones.

He would say this much, however, that the plan which he presented, required a head to the Army. The President was satisfied, but the question was, how to get it executed? The plan which the President adopted, did not correspond with the ideas of the two higher officers of the Army, and it was contrary to all usage to require a General to execute a plan that he did not approve of. Hence, it became necessary to ask for the appointment of a new officer, superior to any General, and inferior to the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. B. then went on to notice the charge which had been made of an intention, on the part of the President, to appoint a mere civilian to supersede the officers at the head of the Army. In 1812, he (Mr. B.) was the military superior of every General now in the service, and had he remained in the Army, would have continued so. He mentioned this thing now, for the sole purpose of rescuing the President from the charge of elevating a man from civil life, over the heads of the Army.

The Constitution itself has placed a person from civil life, at the head of the Army now. The President himself is the head of the Army. As to the Lieutenant General, it is a new office, and the place belongs to nobody.

Mr. B. said that President Polk was not the only President who had offered him the command of the Army. In 1826, when there was some probability of a war with Mexico, President Jackson told him, that in case of a war with that country, he would give him a commission to command the Army. He scorned to mention these things, and only stooped to do it now, to vindicate the President of the United States.

Mr. B. then went on to say, that there were cases in which he would not accept the appointment of Lieutenant General. He would have nothing to do with a lagging and moderate war—a war of "masterly inactivity"—or a war of a line of posts. He was for a vigorous war—a war carried on according to the usages of civilized nations—that is by living on the enemy invaded—by levying contributions. Another part was that pacific overtures should attend our military operations. There were two parties in Mexico. The first which was numerically superior were for peace—the second although numerically inferior possessed the sinews of war, and are in favor of war. His plan was adapted to each—peace for the peaceable, and the sword for the other.

move on that place,—(a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired, by limitation, in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move every now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war was on the 2d inst., the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgement of my despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only 125, so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, and am still so, for want of transportation.

After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen days supply,) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which, all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equipage necessary for their comfort and, in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration.

* * * * * * *

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respective States to join me, in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had not got to Matamoras at the latest dates from there. Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan River, where it comes out of the mountains,—the city, which contains a population of about twenty thousand, being in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly inclosed yards and gardens in high stone walls all looped for musketry, make them each a fortress within itself. It is the most important place in Northern Mexico, or on the east side of the Sierra Madre, commanding the only pass or road for carriages from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico to the table lands of the Interior, by or through which, the city of Mexico can be reached.

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THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the Picayune, January 24.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Important from Tampico—Arrival of Col. Kinney at that place—Later News from Gen. Taylor—Engagement of Col. May with the Mexicans—Disposition of the American forces, &c. &c.

The brig Georgiana arrived yesterday morning, having left Tampico on the 14th inst. The verbal news she brought was alarming, it being to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth with 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. All this is an exaggeration. We believe the authentic facts to be as follows:

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst. direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th inst. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria. The Mexicans were reluctant to give up the place. As Gen. Quitman entered the town the Mexicans were going out on the other side. Gen. Q. had no cavalry and could not pursue them. Col. K. speaks in the warmest terms of the prompt and soldierly conduct of this officer.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales, and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Soto la Marina in his route, accomplishing a distance of nearly 250 miles in three days, and narrowly escaping from the advanced parties of the Mexicans on several occasions. He spent a part of a night at the old rancho of Croix, where Sanchez was stationed with twenty dragoons; yet in the morning he contrived to give him the slip. He also succeeded in evading Romano Falcon, the man who is reputed to have killed Col. Cross.

We have no reason to suppose that Gens. Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday morning. We believe them, together with Gen. Wool, to have been still there or in the vicinity as late as the 1st inst., with at least 6,000 troops, and we rather believe that a division of the Mexican army was not far off, watching our movements and ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity which circumstances may afford. It may be, and this opinion is entertained by officers of the army high in rank, that the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are advanced parties of a force of some 1500 or 2000 men, kept in position on this side of the desert, between Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in the direction of the latter city. This view of the case precludes the idea of a serious attack upon Gen. Worth or Gen. Wool, the object of the Mexicans only being to keep a watch upon the American forces, to retreat before any advance, and cut off the supplies of water as far south as the operations of our army may make it advisable to do so. That the troops spoken of as threatening Saltillo are scouting parties of this corps of observation is confidently believed by officers of experience and discretion—though others, whose opinions are perhaps equally entitled to respect, regard the movement of the enemy in a more serious light. The report brought by Col. Kinney to Tampico, to the effect that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th inst., is but the same rumor which has already reached here by way of Matamoras.

There is little doubt, as we learn from private letters, that there was a large Mexican force—principally mostly cavalry—at Tula at last dates all under command of Gen. Valencia. Gens. Urrea, Romero, Fernandez and others are also reported to be in the vicinity. Our last accounts from the city of Mexico represented Valencia as on his march to Tula.

From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May, of the Dragoons, to examine the mountain pass between Monte Morales and Labradores. On his return from Labradores he took another pass leading to Linares and was attacked by a large body of the enemy and his rear guard cut off. This was effected by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. May managed to get through with the main body and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to the succor of the rear guard, but it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize. At one time during the passage of the gorge the dragoons would have been almost at the mercy of the enemy had the latter discharged their pieces with any accuracy; for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops. We cannot ascertain Col. May's loss, or whether he had any men killed or not.

At the present time, there can be no doubt, Gens. Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow are at Victoria, and with a large force. Had Gen. Taylor but a party of five hundred Texan rangers with him, their services, with the enemy's cavalry hanging about him in almost every direction, would be invaluable.

TAMPICO, January 12, 1847.

Gens. Taylor and Patterson are at Victoria with 6000 men awaiting orders from Gen. Scott. It is not supposed that any movement will be made against San Luis Potosi. It is pronounced the strongest fortified post in all Mexico, and Santa Anna has said that the man that takes it is welcome to the capital.

Gen. Ampudia, in a letter published in the Mexican papers, endeavors to justify himself for losing Monterey, and boasts (falsely, of course,) that he inflicted upon us, with a total loss of but 465 in killed, wounded, &c., a destruction of 1,124 killed, of 1,080 wounded, and of more than 1,000 missing.

The late Mexican papers contain many acknowledgements of gifts received for the soldiers, chiefly from females.

The Picayune says that the Mexican Congress had not acted upon our proposition for peace; but the N. O. Times learns, from its letters, that the proposal has been rejected, only nineteen members voting to entertain it:

"A few days before the question was brought to a vote, a caucus meeting was held by a number of members of Congress, comprising a majority of that body, at which Gomez Farias presided, when a resolution was unanimously adopted that all present should take an oath to vote against any proposition of peace which might be made by the United States, and to reject any mediation on the part of a foreign Power so long as a single United States soldier stood upon the territory of Mexico, or an armed vessel blockaded her ports."

We cannot decide which of these statements is the most to be relied upon.

All accounts agree that so far from paying their troops, the Mexicans have infinite difficulty in procuring for them their daily supplies of provisions. Laperana, residing in London, has been authorized to negotiate a loan of twenty millions of dollars.

Gen. La Vega arrived at the capital on the 25th. His representations as to the United States were greedily swallowed. He spoke of the very burdensome nature of the war to the United States, and encouraged hopes of peace on this ground. He advocated the policy of remaining steady upon the defensive, and thus prolonging the embarrassments of the United States.

Death of Mississippi Volunteers.—We regret to learn that E. M. Poole, William Allen, (of Belmont, Miss.,) and J. P. Perryman, members of the "Panola Boys," Capt. Overton, died yesterday from fatigue and exposure to the weather, which, in consequence of the neglect of proper precaution on the part of Government, has been the death of so many of the 2d Mississippi Regiment.—*Picayune.*

Vessels Chartered by Government.—We understand that in addition to the vessels previously chartered, of which mention was made a few days since, ten other first class ships have been chartered by Government at this port within a few days for three months to go to the Gulf. The vessels are all of the very first class, "A No. 1." These, and the fifteen chartered previously, have been engaged at an average rate of from $15,000 to $22,000 a piece, which will make the round sum of between $225,000 and $330,000 for their three months' service.—*Picayune.*

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

It is high time (says the National Intelligencer,) that the People of the United States should have their attention aroused at the fearful rapidity with which, under cover of the quarrel with Mexico, this Government is taking upon itself a Monarchical form and features. If the subjoined document do not awaken them to a sense of the peril in which they are placed, by successive assumptions of power pretended to be incidental to a state of war, we do not know what will, unless it be the last trump which calls to judgment alike the quick and the dead.

FROM THE JEFFERSON CITY MISSOURI INQUIRER.

ORGANIC LAW OF NEW MEXICO.

Through the politeness of Lieut. Emory, Superintendent of Public Printing at Santa Fe, we have received a pamphlet of fifty-six pages, entitled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico. Santa Fe, October 7, 1846. It is printed in parallel columns, the one in Spanish, the other in the English language. It commences with the declaration that "The Government of the United States of America ordains and establishes the following organic laws for said Territory."

Here follows a complete code of Laws, and a Bill of Rights.

The whole concludes in the following manner: "Done at the Government House, in the city of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, by Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, *by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Government of the United States*, this 22d of September, 1846.

S. W. KEARNY,
"Brigadier General U. S. Army."

The Jacksonville Illinois Journal says that Wm. B. Warren, of that place, has been appointed Governor of Coahuila!

NEW YORK SPRING TRADE.

1847.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THERE can be no doubt but that the City of New York is the most advantageous market in the United States for the purchase of Country Supplies.

It is connected by water communication and Rail Roads with all the States in the Union it receives the largest importations from abroad, contains the largest stocks of goods, and is the great depot of American Manufactures, and prices are low and credits more liberal.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on the following houses:

Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.

W. J. BUCK, Manufacturer and Importer, 200 Pearl st

Worsted and Fancy Goods.

D. M. FLAVELL & John street, or 343 Broadway, Importer of Berlin, Zephyr and Tapestry Worsted Patterns, Canvas, Clouds, Floss and Purse Silks, Tassels, Gimps, Gold and Bullion Tassels, Steel Trimmings, Beads, and a large assortment of French Fancy Articles.

Worsted and Fancy Goods.

LOUIS VAVASSEUR, 48 John street, and 285 Broadway, Importers of Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Patterns, Canvas, Clouds, Floss and Purse Silks, Tassels, Gold and Bullion Tassels, Steel Trimmings, Beads, and a large assortment of French Fancy Articles.

Combs, Brushes & Fancy Articles.

WHITE & TASKER, Nos. 111 and 113 William street, corner of John st., up stairs,—wholesale dealers in Combs of every description, Brushes, &c., and Importers of French, English and German variety Goods.

Shirt, Stock, and Hosiery Warehouse.

JOHN P. WAKEMAN & CO., 76 Maiden Lane, and 3 Liberty street, Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES, 106 William street, S. Improvers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all descriptions of Gentlemen's Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Plaits, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Caps, &c.

Clothing.

LONGSTREET & SEIGEL, 83 Nassau street, N. York, Manufacturers and dealers in Clothing, have on hand a very large assortment for the Spring trade, and for the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern markets, made up in the best manner and in the most fashionable styles. We would particularly invite purchasers to call and examine our stock before purchasing, for as regards styles, workmanship and price, we challenge competition.

Merchant Tailors.

JOHNSON, LANPHIER & BASCO, Merchant Tailors, No. 263 Broadway, 3d door above the Franklin House, where will always be found a choice selection of Piece Goods, ready made Garments, and Gentlemen's Furnishing articles of the latest importations.

Fashionable Clothing Warehouse.

J. P. BLACKWELL, No. 129 Broadway, opposite Howard's Hotel. Manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in Clothing. On hand a general assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to order.

Tailoring Establishment.

E. EVANS, 147 Broadway, a few doors above City Buildings, makes to order fine Dress Coats, twelve dollars—extra fine, fourteen to twenty dollars. A large assortment of summer and other Sack Coats, from two to seven dollars, on hand. Country Merchants are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Upholstery Goods.

SOLOMON & HART, 245 Broadway, Importers and Manufacturers of Curtain materials and Trimmings, Window Shades and Paper Hangings. Packet Ships, Steamboats, and Hotels supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Straw Goods.

J. H. HILLS, 136 Pearl street, up stairs, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Band boxes, Artificial Flowers, &c.

Playing and Visiting Cards.

GEORGE COOK, 71 Fulton street, Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c.

Fancy Paper and Paper Boxes.

C. J. KRAUT, 48 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of English, French, Spanish, German, and Chinese Paper also Boxes for Watches, Needles, Buttons, Pens, Pills, &c.

Stationary & Paper Warehouse.

L. E. & E. DOLBLEDAY, No. 40 John street, Importers of French, English and German Stationary, Dealers in Paper, and Account Book Manufacturers.

Stationary, Paper, & Blank Books.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of every description of Stationery and Paper, Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Gold Pens, Copying Presses, Copper Inks, &c. &c. A large stock of Blank Books, Paper and Stationary, suitable for Southern and Western Trade also, Books suitable for County Clerks, Courts, Banks, Insurance Companies, and others. All orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

Francis & Loutrel, 77 Maiden Lane.

Stationary and Account Books.

RICH & LOUTREL, 61 William street, N. York, Importers of French and English Fancy and Staple Stationary of every variety. Manufacturers and Dealers in Account Books and Papers of all kinds, Gold Pens, Letter Copying Presses, Notarial Seal Presses, Manifold Writers, Domestic Stationary of every variety, and all other articles sold by Stationers, for sale by us in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible prices.

Country Merchants will please call and see us.

JAMES V. RICH, W. M. LOUTREL, 61 William street.

Bagley's celebrated Gold Pens.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO. 189 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers of their ever pointed Gold Pens, Patent Extension Cases for Pen and Pencil, and Pencil Cases. The trade supplied at the lowest prices.

Machine and Hand Cards.

JOHN WHITTEMORE & CO., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and Dealers in articles for manufacturers' use. Office 246 Pearl street.

Building Hardware and Porcelain Furniture.

The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of architects and owners to his assortment of American wrought and cast Locks of every description, and fastenings for dwelling houses, the variety of sizes and qualities cannot be surpassed in the Union. *Porcelain Furniture* for Lock Knobs, Bell Levers, French Window and Shutter Knobs of 50 different kind; the quality of Locks and strength of Knobs are all warranted. *Orders from the country should specify right or left hand doors, and whether the doors swing to right or left on entering.* Agent for Messrs. Church and Factory Bells. GEO. H. SWORTS, 196 Broadway, opposite City Hotel.

Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.

J. & L. COX, 15 Maiden Lane, 349 Broadway, Importers and Dealers in Gas Fixtures and Lamps of every description. Marble Clocks, Chandeliers for Candles, Solar Lamps, Table Cutlery, Japanned Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Stoves and Locks of all kinds, Bronze, Silver and Gilt Bronze in Lamps and Chandeliers, Chinas and Glass.

Glass, China, and Queensware.

E. W. CORBURN, 50 Courtlandt street between Washington and Greenwich streets. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthenware, China and Glass.

Britannia Ware.

BENHAM, JOHNSON & CO., 279 Pearl street, near Fulton. Manufacturers and Dealers in Britannia Ware, Plated and Japanned Tea Ware, Lanterns, Tea Trays, Fry Pans, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Iron Ware, Knives, Kettles, Ears, &c. Importers of Block Tin and Plain Glass Ware.

Isaiah Benham, Geo. W. Johnson, M. E. Whitney.

Stoves, Grills, &c.

BROOK & CO., 230 Water street, Wholesale Dealers in Stoves and Grates, Large assortment of the A. Pitts Patterns now in use, besides many others of the A. Pitts celebrated Empire Cook Stoves, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles and Kettles, Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells, of all sizes.

Steam Refined Candy, Loaf Sugar, &c.

E. L. & A. STUART, 255 Greenwich corner of Chambers street New York offer for sale a large assortment of Steam Refined Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., of a superior quality, also Double Refined Loaf, Crushed and Ground Sugar in convenient packages and approved sizes for family use, all of which they offer at reduced prices.

Canton Tea Company.

THE NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, at 127 Chambers street and 124 Greenwich street, is the only exclusive Tea Establishment in America. Merchants and others wishing to count for the sale of our superior Packed Teas, must apply immediately or by mail, prepaid.

Yankin Tea Company.

THE YANKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 292 Pearl street, Dealers in Tea and its accompaniments. Agents for Messrs. Hood of Canton, and all large consumers are invited to examine their stock.

Drugs, &c.

WM. MALLORY, 54 Courtlandt street, N. York, wholesale dealer in White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Lamp Oil, Varnish, &c.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

A. A. MOSS, 301 Broadway, three doors from Canal, Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery. Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes and Venetian Hair Dye, Sole Agent for Rowland's Perfumery, &c.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c.

JOHNSON & ROBBINS, 129 Fulton, Importers and Manufacturers and Manufacturers' Agents for Bay Rum, Lily Shaving Soap, Hungarian Lavender Water, Walnut Oil Wash, Toilet and Family Soaps, Patent Candles, Perfumery of every variety at the lowest rates.

Perfumery and Patent Medicines.

A. B. COMSTOCK, PATCH & CO., No. 6 Courtlandt street, proprietors of the A. B. Comstock's Patent Vegetable Liniment and Wm. Johnson's Walnut Oil Military Shaving and Family Soaps. Agents for every Patent Medicine of worth.

Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

Tobacco manufacturers and importers of all kinds of Cigars, also on the most favorable terms will be received for JOHN S. NAYLOR'S ANCHOR No. 2 Wall 224 and 214 Water streets. Brands of the Anchor Factory received the Premium at the Institute for the years 1842-43-44-45.

Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades.

GEORGE J. BYRD Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Umbrellas, large and well selected stock of Umbrella Parasols, Parasolettes and Sun Shades. Also manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Fancy Canes, Whips, Lashes, and Riding Whips, 187 Pearl street, nearly opposite Dover street.

Razor Strops and Dressing Cases.

C. SAUNDERS & SON, Manufacturers of Razor Strops and Dressing Cases, 127 Broadway.

Musical Merchandise.

C. C. CHRISTMAN, 104 Pearl street, importer and manufacturer of Musical Instruments, and dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes and Guitars for the Trade.

Piano Fortes, Music, and Fancy Goods.

CHOUP Jr. 156 Fulton street, two doors from Broadway, Boston and New York Piano Fortes from his Factory, Constant's Italian Accordeons, Music Publisher and Importer, Dealer in all kinds of Music and Musical Merchandise.

Pianos, Music, and Musical Instruments.

FIRTH, HALL & POND, 239 Broadway, manufacturers and importers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, publishers and importers of Music, agents for Novello's London Octavo Edition, embracing every variety of Sacred and Organ Music for the Church and Organ, and Pianos for Churches, at reduced prices—music imported to order.

Window Shades.

KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chatham street, manufacturers and importers of Shades and Mountings exclusively. Dealers can now save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling as above, which is the most extensive manufactory in the U. States.

Window Shade Depot.

BARTOL & ORMSBEE, manufacturers and importers, No. 7 Spruce street. Shades of all descriptions Knobs and Mountings of manufacturers' prices. Signs, Banners, and Interior Decorations.

Stained Glass.

CARSE & READ, 5 Spruce street—Stained Glass and Metal Sash Work of every description made to order. Ornamental Glass for churches, dwellings and Prophily executed, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Daguerreotype Furnishing Establishment.

L. WHITE, 154 Broadway, manufactures and imports Plates, Cases, Chemicals and Instruments, and every article required in the business. Also, manufacturer of Brass Rivets for Trunks, and Trunk and Binders' Boards.

Cabinet Furniture Warerooms.

WILLIAM SHARP, manufacturer and dealer in Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery Goods of the best quality and most fashionable styles, at No. 61 Beekman and 65 Gold streets, New York.

Salamander Safes.

RICH & COE'S Patent Improved Salamander Safes, double and single, warranted free from dampness, as well as fire proof—an improvement upon Wilder's Patent. For sale by A. B. MARVIN, Agent for the mount cruner, 138½ Water street. Also by Isaac Bridge, New Orleans.

Salamander Safes.

The Original Wilder's Genuine Patent double and single Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness.

SILAS C. HERRING, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Iron Safes, 149 Water street, corner of Jo Pecker street. Frederick Cunneldeen, Agent, No. 24 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Premium Fire Proof Safes.

C. J. GAYLER'S Patent *Double* Salamander is the only Safe that will resist any degree of heat in the burning of a building—they have been amply tested and have never failed. Gayler's *Improved* single Salamander will resist a more intense heat for a longer period than any other single safes. The above are made entirely of wrought iron and composition, and with Locks as durable and secure as any and warranted entirely free from dampness. A test was publicly made by fire, of Gayler's safe with others, for 24 hours—the contents of his were found in good order, the contents of the other salamander safes were totally destroyed. The first premium medal was last year awarded to C. J. Gayler for the best fire proof safes, and it is with entire confidence the purchaser and only manufacturer offers them to all who wish to purchase safes that are safes. Depot 124 Water street, New York.

Billiard, Pool, Bagatelle, Ten Pin Balls and Pins.

One Wax, French cue leathers, and cue sticks, napkin, rearingside and teething rings, ivory checks and letter stamps, folders, sand boxes, paper cutters, fine ivory combs, fancy and ingenious articles for sale by STARR, LOW & BROTHERS, 178 Fulton street, up stairs.

Gurney's Premium Daguerreian Gallery.

Mr. GURNEY, 189 Broadway, New York, having recently made a discovery by which likenesses are produced unequalled in this or any other country, would invite citizens and strangers to visit his Gallery, and judge of the truth of this advertisement.

FOREIGN.

The Hibernia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 5th January.

Her market news is very important.—American cotton sold at 7¼ to 7¾d. (equal to 14 to 15 cents.) Flour, Corn, Wheat, all up. Stock of Cotton 545,000 bales, against 1,055,000 on the 1st of Jan. 1846.

The President's Message was most severely criticised in Europe.

There is still great distress for food in Ireland and Europe generally.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE IVORY CRUCIFIX.

It is a sad-loving thought to remember how frail and perishing is all Human Beauty. From the fairest cheek the soft light of loveliness begins to fade away all too soon: the freshness and delicacy of virgin bloom vanishes like the morning dew, and with remorseless speed Time delves his silent furrows upon the most radiant brow: the rich sweet lips, parted like the velvet leaves of the opening rose are bedimmed in beauty, and as we gaze upon the face it is only left us to sigh over what was once there.

It is only Genius that can defy the Destroyer, and, evoking from the realms of the Ideal, Majesty and Beauty, fix them forever in undecaying forms. The Ivory Crucifix is one of the loftiest of these triumphs. It is impossible to convey any accurate idea of this Statue to one who has not seen it. There are ideas to which language is inadequate, because for the most part that only conveys the names of Things, and their relations, and within its dwell feelings and spiritual energies that can have no manifestation in the forms of earthly Time and Figure, save as the Soul gleams out in the flashing eye—the lofty brow—the eloquent mouth,—in all those voiceless utterances which make up the harmonious music of the Human Face divine.

Our minds have frequent visitings from forms of unseen Beauty. Perhaps in sweet dreams—perhaps in the still sweeter hours of waking reverie—there glide before the mind's eye shapes of surpassing loveliness that have no types on earth—phantoms of celestial being—some that seem once, depart forever, and will return no more, though the Soul pines and yearns for them and chases them in the mysterious Dream Land: others that often and often come back "to haunt, to startle and waylay" the Memory. Sometimes these arises one more blessed than his fellows, who is gifted with the power of grasping these evanescent forms, and fixing them through all Time upon the canvass or the marble; and then all Mankind bow down with delight as they recognise the lovely visitant that had gladdened their own souls and then flitted away, but is now to smile upon them evermore, for

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"

They crown the painter or sculptor with the laurels that belong to Undying Genius, and Poetry sings hymns to his memory as it worships at the shrine of his unburdened Idolatry.

But Genius in this Statue hath achieved a mightier victory than this. Upon the Ivory brow have been written Eternal Ideas that awe the beholder and touch within him hidden chords of feeling that he knew not of. Or if they are not utterly unknown, they are like dim and faint reflections of shadowy recollections of a faded Glory, so powerfully described by Wordsworth in his Ode on the Intimations of Immortality from the recollections of Childhood; a dim dreaming of

"a time when meadow, grove and stream,
The Earth and every common sight
To us did seem
Apparelled in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream!"

a time that was, ere Sin had stained and defaced our souls, and the vile cares of a debasing world had wounded our spirits from Love and joyful Adoration.

Only in that season,—in the guileless dreams of infancy, when angels may have been our playmates, could this face, so divinely fair, ever before have smiled upon us. It has every element of manly beauty about it, and upon the brow a Majesty most unearthly dwells enthroned, while upon the mouth plays a smile ignited with Infinite Love. The Saviour is represented in that instant when Life had departed from the body, and while there yet lingered upon the countenance the impress of the parting Spirit. It reveals at once to the son of him who looks upon it, the awful scene of Calvary, and in his inmost being he feels how plainly is written there, the unwavering submission to the will of the Holy Father amid the very pangs of intensest agony, the triumph of the God, while the frailty of his assumed Human Nature was yielding to the fierce assaults of Death, but in this hour of sacrifice lost the earth its sting and was subdued by its passive victim in an Eternal Victory. And while this exercise of Omnipotent Will in calm endurance is so plain, and with it the subdued emotion of Triumph, not a trace of the Human Pride is shadowed, but over all dwells one or more than womanly gentleness of pity, of sadness for others and not for himself, which graves itself indelibly upon the memory.

But we have said that language is inadequate to description here, and feeling as we write the tenderness of the confession, we pause. You may gaze upon that face for hours, and your love and devotion will constantly increase, nor will the thirsty Soul be satisfied with the draughts of Beauty that the mortal eyes drink in. Close your eyes, and there visibly before you is that pale smiling countenance overshadowed indeed by Death, but in Death how serenely beautiful, how radiant with Immortal Glory.

J.

We regret that the communication of "G." came to hand at too late an hour for this paper. It shall appear next week.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN.

Our readers will recollect, that we copied an article from the "Fayetteville Observer," some weeks ago, on the subject of connecting the waters of the above named Rivers by a canal. We are glad to see that important steps have been taken since that. A bill has passed the Legislature incorporating a company, with a Capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $100 each, to open a navigable canal between these two Rivers. In the article referred to, the distance from the head of Little River in Moore County, to the mouth of Flat Swamp Creek, by a route crossing Little River in Montgomery near Mr. Simmons's, and the Uwharrie near Lassiter's Ford in this County, is estimated at 40 miles. The distance from the head of Little River to its junction with the Cape Fear, is not given; but if that River can be made navigable for boats of light draught, without a very great expenditure, the work is entirely feasible, and should be undertaken with zeal.

The necessity of some means of transportation more easy and less expensive than any we now have, is daily becoming more obvious. The vast amount of produce in Western North Carolina must have a market that is accessible by some means less toilsome to the industrious farmer. The fact that North Carolina has long been drained of her wealth by her sister States, cannot be disguised. Then, why should we suffer this longer to exist? when we have the most ample means to prevent it. That the policy is ruinous in all its tendencies, cannot, we think, be denied by any man who possesses a spark of intelligence.

A canal is preferable to a Rail Road on many accounts. The cost of transport

well seems to have been long enough in Congress, and long enough in office under President Polk, to come to the conclusion that *the President* is "the government,"—a doctrine which has become, unfortunately, all but universal with the Locofoco party,—a doctrine which prevailed when the President sent the army into a position which was calculated and intended to produce that war which Congress only had the right to wage, but felt no disposition to wage,—a doctrine which is gradually undermining the authority of the co-ordinate branches of the government, the Legislative and Judicial, and is raising the Executive as supreme as the most despotic monarch of Europe. (May we not say, *has* undermined and *has* made?) The resolution so vulgarly denounced is as follows:—

"Whereas by the action of the Executive and the subsequent sanction of Congress, this republic is involved in a foreign war, and our State is called on for volunteers; whereas it is the duty of this State to give all the aid she conveniently can to the operations of the General Government, to bring this war to a speedy and honorable termination; and whereas it is desirable to secure the immediate *comfort* and *support* of the *soldiers* who may volunteer in this State: Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to provide for the equipping and paying expenses of the volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte," &c.

It must require some very peculiar acuteness to discover either a "fire upon the government" or a "stigma of disgrace upon the cause," in the above. Let us compare that part of it to which we suppose Capt. Caldwell and his men object, with the preamble to a law passed by Congress in May last—a law prepared by the President's party in Congress, if not by the President's order:—

Preamble of Congress, May 1846.	*Preamble of the N. C. Legislature.*
"Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Republic and the U. S.: Therefore," &c. going on to *appropriate ten millions* of dollars and authorize 50,000 volunteers.]	Whereas by the action of the Executive & the subsequent sanction of Congress, this Republic is involved in a foreign war," &c. see as below.]

As every body knows, the Preamble to the North Carolina resolution was prepared expressly in retaliation for the Locofoco *trick*, by which the Whigs in Congress were obliged either to vote for this "falsehood" as it was pronounced by Mr. Holmes of S. C., one of the Locofoco party, or to refuse to vote the men and money to carry on the war in which the country was actually engaged. The Congress law was forced through the House with two hours debate only. Did the Whigs throughout the country set Capt. Caldwell and his men any example of the gross cowardice they manifested, because Congress had passed a Preamble which they in their hearts believed to be a *false*? No! It remained for Capt. Caldwell to discover that he could be insulted and disgraced by a Preamble which had no reference to him or his men! It remained for Captain Caldwell to assert a right to assail the action of the Legislature of the State; to disdain to receive money appropriated by it, to shout a "hoax," among the assembled partizans!" &c. &c. though nearly every member of the Legislature, including about 60 of his own political friends, voted for the appropriation even with the preamble.

But the third of Capt Caldwell's resolutions, coupled with a remark on another part of the Jeffersonian about the fitness of Capt. Caldwell himself for a Field Officer, probably turns out the key to all this excessive indignation. If Capt. Caldwell had been appointed a Field Officer, as the Jeffersonian thinks he ought to have been, all would have been right, we should never have heard of Capt Caldwell's mortification resolutions, and the Company would not have been guilty of the inconsistency of refusing to have "Commissioners to trust upon them against their will," and in the same breath offering to go into the regular service, where they can have no will of their own, either as to Commanders or any thing else.

As to the mode of appointing the Field Officers, on the Governor, it may be well to remark, in addition to the conclusive reasons urged by our Raleigh Correspondent during the Session, that the Locofoco Legislature of Virginia did precisely the same thing. They deemed it best, under all the circumstances, to authorise the Governor and Council of that State to appoint the Field Officers. He did appoint them, and though some of them were taken from the Locofoco "Tenth Legion" which furnished no volunteers, and we presume all three are Locofocos, all parties in Virginia concurred in the selection. Whigs and Locos have without locality engaged themselves under these officers. The Field Officers selected in Virginia were neither from counties which furnished volunteers, nor were they volunteers themselves. Yet nobody in Virginia doubted as these Mecklenburg people have done. Again: President Polk had a number of Generals to appoint. Every man selected was a Locofoco, and not one of them was a volunteer. They were all taken from private life. Governor Graham, on the contrary, has appointed one Locofoco to two Whigs. With Major Stokes, the Locofoco officer, those Mecklenburg grumblers are perfectly satisfied. "No objection is made to the appointment of Mr. Stokes," says the Jeffersonian "But who is Robt. T. Paine?" it asks in the next breath. It is unfortunate that Mr. Paine should be so obscure as to be unknown in Mecklenburg, and about equally unfortunate for the character of the State, involved in this strange outbreak, that Capt. Caldwell was so well known there as to be deemed indispensable to the regiment as a Field Officer.

N. C. Volunteers.—In another article we have noticed the retirement of the Mecklenburg Volunteers. It is also said that the Rowan Company, Capt Long, has been disbanded, for what cause we know not. Fortunately, two companies have already stepped into the places so inglorously vacated, and the Regiment is still full. These two companies are, the Rockingham, Guilford, and Stokes Company, mentioned in our last, and the Wilmington and Wake Company, which has been accepted and duly commissioned. The officers are, Wm J. Price of Wilmington, Captain, Geo. E. B. Singeltary of Raleigh 1st Lieut., Wm. B. Flanner of Wilmington and Edward Yarbrough, of Raleigh, 2d Lieuts.

We regret to hear great complaints of the want of attention to the comfort of the volunteers who have gone to Wilmington. They have, we understand, found neither clothing nor blankets provided for them; and but for the provision made by voluntary subscription, there would have been much suffering among them. The volunteers from this place went to Wilmington expecting there to find the necessary clothing, blankets, &c. Of course they thought it useless to take much of a supply along. The handsome subscription raised in this town was then used in part to a valuable purpose to prevent actual suffering. Nor had any quarters been provided for them, and but for the kindness of Capt. Rush, in offering them the use of two Fayetteville Boats, they would have had no place to sleep.

The Caswell Volunteers, about 75 in number, on arriving at Raleigh, on Tuesday last, were met by the military companies of that city, and escorted to the Capitol, amid firing of cannon and cheers of the multitude. The Governor addressed them in a brilliant speech, and Treasurer Huston invited them to partake of refreshments, which he had provided at his own expense—Gov. Graham being prevented, by indisposition in his family, from entertaining them as he had done the Orange Company. Mr. John Hutchins then took the whole company to his house, where they remained during their stay in Raleigh, as did the Orange company, without a cent of expense. Mr. Hutchins nobly refusing any compensation, either from the Volunteers, the State, or the city. Such a man deserves to be remembered and respected.

The Caswell company were also entertained in Hillsborough without charge by the proprietors of the Hotels. Messrs Long, Webb & Co. R. Nichols, and R. E. Morris.

They arrived in Wilmington on Friday last.

A beautiful Flag, worked by the Ladies of Edgecombe county, has been presented to Capt. Wilson, of the Volunteers, by a Committee of the fair makers.

Adjutant Gen. Haywood has gone to Wilmington, for the purpose of uniting fragments of companies, &c.

Mr. Badger.—In the debate on the Loan Bill, on Tuesday last, (the Senate being crowded in expectation of hearing Mr. Badger speak,)—

Mr. Speight inquired of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Badger) whether it was his purpose to address the Senate in relation to this bill, as he had seen an intimation to that effect in one of the morning papers.

Mr. Badger replied that he was sorry to perceive that there was an impression existing, in consequence of the intimation referred to by the Senator—which had been given in one of the morning papers, and which he supposed arose from the mere fact of his having, at a late hour last evening, made a motion to adjourn—that he intended to address the Senate this morning. He could only say that nothing was further from his intention, for he was not in the habit of speaking upon subjects that he did not understand. Like the poet George Colman, the younger, he would have to say he never boasted much of his knowledge of arithmetic. He had no intention, therefore, in this presence, to take part in discussions upon schemes of finance. His only purpose in moving the adjournment was to get them all off the floor, not to get himself on.

[What a small number of speeches would be delivered in Congress, if members adopted Mr. Badger's rule of not speaking on subjects which they do not understand. And we may add, that there are few subjects on which Mr. Badger would not speak, if he spoke on all that he does understand.]

Gen. Taylor.—The remarkable letter of Gen. Taylor, which will be found in this paper, has produced a great sensation over the country, and especially in Washington. It was evidently written without any view to publication. But the Ed tor of the Express says, that on a visit to Washington, he ascertained beyond all question, that the Administration was intriguing for the overthrow of Gen. Taylor, and that in nearly a fortnight circles, he was aspersed in some form or other." Indignant at this attempt to disgrace the gallant old soldier, merely because he is a Whig, the Editor procured the letter from our Comm's, and published it.

It may hasten the recall of Gen. Taylor, for it is not doubted that the Administration has long wanted a pretext to recall or supersede him. But it exposes the inefficiency at Washington, which has crushed Taylor from doing more than he has done, and which, several times placed in mid his letter, in such a position as nothing but the greatest skill and address during on his and their part could have rescued them from. It would be marked, that "the Administration may remove Gen. Taylor from his present post, *and he form on them.*" The country will never excuse gallant and glorious defender disgraced by party, for party purposes.

The Union publishes the letter with a very few remarks, of which the following are the most material parts:—

"It is our view of the public interest requiring, we regret that this letter has ever been written or published. We have no fears but that the admin Station, whose course towards General Taylor is known to the world, *is therefore hesitant that there is no just foundation for the complaints made against their conduct as public servants.*

P. S. See latest Congress proceedings and postscript.

Mr. Benton's Speech.—Not having room for the entire speech of Mr. Benton, in defence of the Administration and glorification of himself, we copy an abstract of its whole proceeds of its material points, divested of the multitude of words in which the speaker clothed them. It is manifestly all Mr. Benton's self could. His aim is that he is entitled now to supersede their veteran Generals, Scott and Taylor, because he once commanded a regiment of militia which *they* were subalterns, as worthy of honor. Every body knows Scott and Taylor as military men; but not one in ten thousand ever heard of Mr. Benton's military character, *until he told them of it.* His modesty thanks the country, and not himself, as the hour by the action of Congress to make him a Lieut. General.

There is one reflection proceeding from Mr. Benton's exposition which is not pleasant. Mr. Benton had taken a position of decided coolness, if not hostility to the Administration, during the session of Congress which terminated in August last. To the beginning of September, less than a month after that session closed, Mr Polk offered to elevate him up to the the Mission to France. That not suiting, the next bid is a Lieut. Generalcy. And this does the work. There appears to be now no better friend of the Administration than Thos. H. Benton. Such is the influence of Presidential patronage!

The Telegraph.—Will not our citizens take some steps to secure a station of the Telegraph in this town? It is to come to Raleigh, and thence, we take it for granted, to Columbia. We are informed that a reasonable amount of stock subscribed to the Company in this place, will insure an office here. Shall it not be had?

Great News.—The news from England, of a rise of about 2 cents a pound in Cotton, $1 25 a bbl. of Flour, and Corn and Wheat in proportion, is of immense importance to this country. It is worth many millions of dollars, and is a subject of congratulation to all classes.

Cotton rose in New York ½ a cent, Flour $1 to $1 50, Wheat to 1 35 to 1 60, Corn to 95 cents.

The Locofoco papers, with their usual assurance, are claiming all the credit of this prosperity for the tariff of 1846. The starving condition of millions in Europe, by the failure of their crops, and the scarcity of cotton by the partial failure of two successive crops in this country, have had no effect at all; it is all owing to the Tariff of 1846!

The Administration is undoubtedly most *fortunate* in all this. Not only is there an immense import of specie to pay these extra prices for our produce, but there will be also an abundant import of goods, growing out of our additional ability to purchase them. This will increase the revenue from the tariff much beyond what it would have been; whilst the specie will neutralize the otherwise disastrous effects of the Sub-Treasury. The specie brought by the Hibernia amounts to $2,500,000.

Among the Volunteers from Chester District, S. C., who are on the way to Mexico, we observe the name of George Washington Curtis, a native of this place, who is 1st Sergeant in the Chester Company.

And Mr Ralph Bell, formerly of this town, is 2d Lieutenant of the Charleston, S. C.) company.

The quantity of Turpentine inspected in Wilmington from March to 27th ult. is 233,000 bbls. In same time 1845, the quantity was 280,000 bbls. —a falling off this year of 47,000 bbls.

Books for subscriptions to the Stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, and to the stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, were to be opened in Wilmington and other places yesterday.

The War.—In a long article on the war, in the "Union," we find the following remarkable passage:—

"Let the origin of the war be what it may—even admitting for the moment that it did not spring, as the Mexicans themselves assert that it did, from destiny and the nature of things, and that Congress solemnly enacted a disgraceful falsehood in proclaiming to the world that it originated on the part of Mexico—still there is now no alternative left but to make the best of it, and no mode left us by Mexico herself, of making the best of it, but by prosecuting it with the utmost vigor. We must therefore consider ourselves as seriously engaged in a war, which we cannot terminate at our option—and being thus compelled to continue it, we have, the right, and it is our duty to ourselves to make the enemy pay the cost of the war it we can."

The Union goes on to speak of "the showers of blessings, not only upon the U. States, but upon the whole world, as well as Mexico itself," [THE WHOLE WORLD *and Mexico besides,*] from the possession of that part of Mexico which would open to us "a shorter passage to the Pacific." "Our eye involuntarily rests on the Southern part of Mexico," says the Union. Yes, and it is this covering of our neighbors possessions which has brought this war upon us. The President's eye, the eye of the whole Locofoco party, "involuntarily rests upon" all that it would like to own, and forthwith steps are taken to wrest the coveted possessions from their rightful owners.

As for the prosecution of the war, we agree with the Union. Seeing no hope whatever of getting out of the war, except by fighting our way out of it, we desire to see Congress promptly grant all that may be necessary, of men and money, to bring it to a close. And we could wish that the Whigs in Congress would forbear from offering any pains to bring about a peace—plans which cannot succeed, both because of Locofoco opposition at home, and Mexican obduracy abroad. Let the Administration have rope, but let us take care to bring it to a strict accountability for getting us into a war which every body wishes to get out of, and cannot.

A Disavowal.—In the debate on the Loan Bill, the Locofoco speakers having indulged in insinuations against the Whig Senators of a design to retard action, Mr. Mangum interrupted Mr. Cass as follows:—

Mr. Mangum. Will the honorable senator permit me to interrupt him for a moment? The senator has remarked that we are manifestly guilty of a hesitation of purpose or opinion. I do not to know what the last remark was meant to reflect—at all to gentlemen on this side of the chamber?

Mr. Cass would answer, most distinctly, that such an idea never entered into his mind. He trusted that the honorable gentleman from North Carolina knew him better.

Mr. Mangum. I merely wished to educate the possibility of any misconception.

Mr. Cass then, in a very few words, disclaimed what would be produced by the remark. He hoped the explanation was satisfactory.

Mr. Mangum. Certainly—sir.

Mr. Cass would repeat, that he had seemed to him that the old-fashioned mode was the only proper way in which the war should be prosecuted.

Mr. Mangum. Just so, sir. Yes—we must go to that!

Mr. Mangum is right. The Whigs *are* in favor of what old fashioned mode of prosecuting the war. But, as Mr. Cooper of Tennessee well remarked, the House of Representatives, as a body, can do nothing to aid or carry on a war. Its legislative powers are limited to the raising of money and men, and to the passage of laws for the government of the army and navy. The conduct of the war belongs to the Executive, and to carrying it out the Senate, both in confirming Mc's.

A Vile Slander.—The Greensboro Mr. Patriot's official organ says:—

"In the State of North Carolina, we find in the message of its present governor to its General Assembly, the clear indications of the war and in the legislature thereof, a resolution that the State of North Carolina *should support the war entered into by the United States.* Mr. Graham was in the majority branch, and *voted in favor of the resolution.* In other words, he voted to sustain his own administration and the war entered into by the United States."

This is a libel on as unspotted reputation, unsupported by truth, as we ever saw. "Executive Governor and General Legislature!" Pretty language, truly, to be uttered by the confessed leader of the Locofoco party, in connection with the name of the Governor of North Carolina! Pretty language for the acts of a sovereign Government. The Governor of North Carolina informed us of no action on the war." What the old gentleman says was true, that a majority of the *Press* body, in waging the war, without the authority of Congress. No such resolution as the Union mentions could have been rejected by four votes, we presume, for we think we should have heard of it had it been so. And the insinuation contained in reg ard to the concluded paragraph is sufficiently disproved by the preamble, which, which the Union has never promised, we believe, but which the reader will find in another part of this paper. We never need mention to our readers among it, and judging for themselves, whether it does not own our Government and takes sides with the enemy. They can see also whether there is any truth in the Mecklenburg delegation's description of it, that "The Legislature tells them they are going to fight in an unjust war, that their own government is in the wrong and Mexico in the right."

It is by such gross insta presentations, to use the mildest term, that the Whig party is slandered.

Right vein.—It gives us pleasure once more to concur in opinion with the Wilmington Journal. That paper lashes the present Congress with a will, charging it with "unpardonable tardiness," with being overawed, day after day, and week after week, in *miserable, petty, factious bouts*—Shame, shame, upon such a course! When every man in the country, no matter in what aspect he may view the commencement of the war, is anxious and desirous to see it vigorously prosecuted, so that an honorable peace may be obtained for our country, the course which Congress has pursued, and is pursuing, is actually disgraceful to the nation. The very first thing, according to our notion, that Congress ought to have done upon its meeting in December last, was to vote supplies, both of men and money, to carry on the war vigorously."

Spoken like a man and a patriot!

It should not be forgotten, that in the Congress thus emphatically denounced, the House of Representatives contains a majority of about 50, and the Senate 8, of the Locofoco party.

Is he blind, or crazy?—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, the Locofoco who said he would have been a *Tory* if he had lived in the time of the Revolution, lately delivered a speech in the House, in which he said, that "*though they heard a great deal about the misfortunes and calamities of war, which it was very easy to talk about* to THE NEIGHBOR OF ALL OLD WOMEN; *yet he would like any one to tell him what these calamities were;* FOR HE HAD NOT YET HEARD OF THEM!" He added, that "*the capture of Capt. Thornton, the murder of Cross, and the loss of Porter, were* MOST FORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCES *for the United States*"!!!

The N. Y. Express says of these abominable sentiments.—

"The graves of nearly five thousand brave men have been made upon the banks of the Rio Grande. It is, indeed, but an extended grave yard, from Point Isabel to the heights of Saltillo. The great heart of the nation weeps for the departed dead—for Ringgold, and Ridgely, and Watson, and Cross, and Hamar, and Graham, and Duncan, and Morris, and Gillespie, and a host of other brave men who fell in the service of the country. They fell, too, with five hundred other brave men, whose loss has made many a wife a widow, many children orphans, and many houses desolate. But all this is no calamity in the estimation of Charles Jared Ingersoll. He had no brother, nor kindred, nor friend there, and with a heart as cold as ice, bound in the fetters of winter, he shows none of the sympathies of a man, and none of the feelings of a Christian."

The Natural Wall in Rowan County, N. C.—This remarkable structure, which has excited much attention in various quarters, was lately visited by Col. Isaac Croom, of Greensborough, Ala., formerly of Lenoir County, N. C., who still cherishes a lively affection for his native State. The following communication in the Greensborough Beacon is the result of that visit and the feelings which it inspired:—

Mr. Harvey:—The 'Natural Wall' in Rowan County, North Carolina, is one of the leading natural curiosities of our country. It is subterranean and many miles in extent. In outline as well as in its details it presents a striking resemblance to a work of art—each rock composing it, has the appearance of having received its finish from the stone cutter's chisel, and is besides imbedded in its own cement. The sides of the wall are regularly plastered with the same cement. The constituent rock is Basaltic, the fine, close, bright texture and uncommon hardness of which give it quite a metallic lace. The pieces are of different forms, the prismatic being most numerous, and are of all sizes.

This wall is only to be seen at a few points where the superincumbent earth has been accidentally removed. I spy ed it to one of these during the past summer. I was told that it was exposed at two other places, one of which was some miles, and the other seven or eight miles distant and in such directions that a line passing thro' the three points would give two sides of a rectangular figure.

I have in my possession a small specimen taken from the wall, which I will afford me pleasure to show to any person desirous to see it.

My curiosity was so much excited by this extraordinary freak of nature, that I requested Professor Saltmans views in regard to it, which he was kind enough to give in the polite and satisfactory letter here with sent.

Yours, truly, I. CROOM.

Greensborough, Ala., Jan 11, 1847.

New Haven, Nov. 18, 1847.

Dear Sir:—

* * * * * * *

There is no doubt that this wall is a Basaltic Dyke caused into a crevice, as is often the case with the eruptive igneous rock. As to finding the history of it, no such result could be reasonably expected, as it may have been ejected from a very profound depth in the earth.

* * * * * * *

You are aware that these small columns of the natural wall are of the same family as the grand columns of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland or Fingal's Cave in Staffa.

Any additional views that may be desired will be cheerfully given.

Yours respectfully,

B. SILLIMAN.

Candidates for Congress.—In addition to Gen Hawkins, Gen J. R. J. Daniel, who is now in Congress, is a candidate in the Wake District. Both Locos.

The State Capitol.—We are gratified to state, that the Legislature made an appropriation to encase the Capitol Square. The proposition was rejected some days since in the Commons, after having passed the Senate; and a day or two before adjournment, Mr. Fleming, with a noble display of spirit, called it up in the former body, and after an animated debate, in which Mr. Crudup of Rockingham distinguished himself in favor of the proposition, it passed by four majority. In the Senate the Resolution passed by six majority.—We regret we are not gratified at the result. Both parties are thereby entitled to the credit of having determined to make a suitable enclosure as round that magnificent building. The State Capitol.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We copy the above, for two reasons. First, it is none the less timely, that in the next campaign it will be made a Locofoco lobby, on which sundry demagogues will endeavor to ride into the Legislature, that this Whig Legislature had squandered some thousands of dollars to encase the Capitol. Two paragraphs of it to settle the hash on all such candidates.

Secondly, we quote it for the purpose of calling the attention to the exact parallel it presents to the Rail Road Legislation of 8 or 10 years ago, which involved the State in the present debts.—The Legislature of 1840 contained a small Whig majority, just as the late Legislature did. Most of the Whigs, with a respectable number of the Locofocos, voted for the Rail Road bills of that session, exactly as most of the Whigs with a respectable number of Locofocos voted for enclosing the Capitol. Without those Locofocos votes the Rail Road bills could not have been passed. Exactly the case with the bill to encase the Capitol Square.

But precisely as in these two cases are, there is, in the eyes of the Locofocos, and especially of the Standard, a most remarkable difference.—They invariably contend, that the Whigs alone are responsible for the Rail Road bills, whilst the Locos are entitled to a full share of the credit of passing the Capitol bill!

Fire in Boston.—About 70 buildings, mostly small wooden dwellings, workshops, stables, &c. were burned in Boston on the 22d ult. About 70 poor families were thus rendered homeless.

Disaster.—18 persons were killed and 13 wounded by the bursting of six boilers of the towboat Phœnix below New Orleans on the 22d ult.

The government has purchased the Steamer Anson, from Charleston, for $85,000. She left New Orleans for the Brazos on the 25th.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, on Monday the 25th, Mr. Benton delivered the speech of which a synopsis is given in another part of this paper.

Mr. Lewis said that the Treasury Note and Loan Bill was then taken up, and its immediate consideration pressed, though it had only been laid on the tables of members an hour before, on the ground of the urgent necessities of the Treasury. Messrs. Niles, Calhoun, and Evans, opposed such precipitate action, but it was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice President. The vote was 25 to 24, Messrs. Butler, Calhoun, and Niles voting with the Whigs.

Mr. Lewis offered an amendment, which was debated, and then withdrawn. Mr Niles proposed another amendment, which produced a debate lasting till the Senate adjourned—five Locofocos to three Whigs participating in the debate.

On Tuesday, Mr. Westcott moved an amendment to Mr. Niles's amendment, and the debate was resumed.

Mr. Cass made a long speech, in reply to some remarks made yesterday by Mr. Evans. Mr. Cass maintained that the bill was a measure of the Administration—it belonged to the Administration—it was necessary that it should be passed at once—the Administration was responsible for it, and why not pass the measure at once?

Mr. Speight was urgent for its speedy passage. The money, and more than the bill asked for, (28,000,000, was wanted, and wanted now.

Mr. Bagby made a speech, and reflected upon the Whig side of the chamber for offering amendments and staving off final action upon the bill. He did not like any two-sided course: it believed the war against he would not vote a man or a dollar to carry it on!

Mr. John M. Clayton took Mr. Bagby sharply to task for his imputations, and showed clearly that the delay was caused by the action of Senators on the Administration side of the Chamber.

Mr. Bagby disclaimed casting censure; he had great respect for Mr. Clayton and other gray headed Senators on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. Mangum followed in some very patriotic remarks in reply to Mr Bagby's declaration that he would not support the war at all, if he believed it unjust. Mr. Mangum said the war existed between our own country and a foreign nation. It had gone so far now that there was no alternative for us, as a whole people, but to fight it vigorously out, in order to obtain peace. Should we then, although we believed the war could have been honorably avoided by adopting wise counsels, fold our arms and say we would have nothing to do in the matter, though peace may never be obtained? He thought differently from the senator from Alabama! And he was ready now, and had been all the time, to vote, and senators on his side of the chamber were all ready to vote on the bill at once. It was the other side that had caused the delay on this as well as on the bill to increase the army!

Mr. Evans next took the floor and reviewed the course of the Administration Senators, particularly that of Mr. Speight and Mr. Cass, with great ability and sarcasm. After some further remarks from two or three Senators, the Senate commenced voting on the amendments.

Mr. Niles said he was mortified and humbled by the financial measures of his own party. He might feel so if any party was in power, but as a senator and a citizen he felt humbled by the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury. A miserable, shuffling, shuffling series of measures were submitted by the Administration, and the only difference between us and Mexico was that she was endeavoring to force a Loan, and we were endeavoring to coax one from the People. Mr. Niles in all this referred to the Tariff of 1846, a measure to reduce the revenue over a measure to sustain the revenue as did the tariff of 1842. This good act had been overthrown in time of war, and the act was one of pure madness in its friends. The present act would not yield half revenue enough. The idea of increasing revenue by reducing duties was absurd, though there might be a duty too high. Mr. Niles quite startled the Senate by the bold manner in which he rebuked and denounced the financial policy of Mr. Walker.

On Wednesday, Mr. Colly spoke on his motion to withdraw the army from Mexico. His object, he said, was to withdraw it for the purpose of re-invigorating it, that the war might be prosecuted with still more efficiency. The resolution was then laid on the table, 41 to 6.

The Loan Bill was passed, 43 to 2, (Messrs. Colly and Corwin).

The bill to increase the army was then resumed, and debated during the day.

On Thursday, Mr. Niles offered a resolution declaring, that the revenue should be increased 5 to 10 millions by additional duties on imports, and moderate duties on the free articles.

The army bill was further debated, and amended in several particulars.

On Friday, the Army bill was debated. Mr. Benton made a long speech against giving bounties in land to the soldiers, and was replied to by Mr Corwin.

On Saturday the bill was passed, 33 to 9, with the provision giving the land, or a certificate for $100, at the soldier's option.

Mr. Jarnagin introduced a resolution of thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 23d, a bill to establish Post Routes in Texas (many of them in the disputed territory) being taken up—

Mr. Vinton moved to amend the bill by adding the following, viz:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be understood to contain an expression by Congress of its opinion as to the question of boundary between the territory of the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Vinton said that the establishment of a custom-house at Brazos Santiago, and a post route west of the Nueces, both in the disputed territory, had been taken by the President as ground upon which to found an excuse for bringing on the present war with Mexico, and he desired that a provision might be engrafted upon this bill guarding against any further claim of title in said territory by inference.

The amendment was debated at considerable length, and rejected, 93 to 47.

Mr. W. G. Brown submitted the following resolutions, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That it is expedient to prosecute the existing war with Mexico with all possible vigor, until that republic consents to give or receive proposals for an honorable and permanent peace between the two countries.

Resolved, That the House will promptly vote means and money to prosecute the war in the manner and for the purposes indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to connect with the subject of the war any subject of internal policy calculated to embarrass the vigorous prosecution thereof.

On Monday, considerable debate of an angry nature occurred on a question raised by Mr. Rathbun of N. Y. Loco, in regard to the negotiation for the Loan bond *refused*, of the Secretary of the Treasury to answer a call made on Mr R's motion, as to the number of "secret agents" employed by the Treasury, their duties, pay, and the authority by which they were employed. "One of those "secret agents," is the man employed in encouraging to bribe a member of the Legislature of Iowa to vote for a Locofoco Senator to Congress." The subject was finally laid on the table by a party vote.

Mr. Sebastian offered a series of resolutions, proposing that the army be withdrawn to the east side of the Rio Grande that the regular army retain possession of the disputed territory till peace be made that the volunteers be discharged that all the Mexican ports be blockaded and secured—custom houses opened, and duties collected on imports, until peace be made that the regular army be not increased and that no further territory shall be acquired by treaty or conquest. Resolutions objected to.

The bill to increase the pay of the army was debated at length.

On Tuesday, the same bill was further debated and amended.

On Wednesday, the bill was passed, 171 to 18. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were concurred in, and it is a law.

A scene of utter confusion next occurred on an attempt by Mr. Sebastian to introduce his resolutions to read on to the war, mentioned above.

The Navy appropriation bill was then taken up, and some debate arose on a motion to allow 6 cents a day to the sailors instead of "grog."

On Thursday, nearly the whole sitting, until 10 o'clock at night, was wasted in a scene of uproar and disorder, produced by an attempt of a few of the Locofoco members (Sawyer, Kennedy, &c.) to stop debate on the Navy appropriation bill at 1 o'clock to-day, instead of one o'clock to-morrow, as had been fixed by a resolution passed this morning. In the course of the uproar Mr. Holmes of S. C. said s he wished to appeal to the good sense of the House," when he was put down by laughter and cries of "there aint no good sense in it." Mr. Healy (Loco) said, "It was a shame and disgrace to the prevailing party in that House, to waste or allow the waste of time in that way, and he asked the Reporters to put it down, that he was ashamed of it." Mr. McKay said that he thought it would be best to put an end to this matter, and therefore, without saying anything as to which party was in the wrong, he would propose to the other side of the House that they agree to the reconsideration, and adjourn, with an understanding that they should take the bill out of committee at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He thought it would be very proper to postpone to some other time the trial of the powers of physical endurance of the two sides of the House. [Cries of "No!" "me," from the whig side of the House.] [We quote these, from the "Union," because that paper, editorially, affects to throw the blame o the disorder on the Whigs.]

On Friday, the Naval Bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Cocke offered a resolution of thanks and a gold medal to Gen. Taylor, and thanks to his officers and men. *Objection was made to the reception of the resolution!*

On Saturday, the rules were suspended to receive the resolution of Mr Cocke, by a vote of 136 to 28. [Twenty-eight Locofocos, with Chas. J. Ingersoll and Gen McKay among them, voting against suspending the rules to allow such a resolution to be received!] An amendment was then offered by Mr. Farran declaring the war was "commenced and forced upon us by Mexico," and another by Mr. Thompson of Miss. that "nothing herein should be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey." Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to lay the whole on the table. Rejected, 104 to 10. These amendments were *adopted*, by a party Locofoco vote, and then the resolutions, as amended, were adopted 103 to 62. Mr. Cocke then proposed to amend the title, by declaring it a vote of censure, in tead of thanks. [*And so it seems, that the brave Gen. Taylor is disgraced, so far as the Locofoco House can disgrace him, by its censure, for the glorious battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterey!!* We have no time for remark. The scene was one, most appropriate, of disgraceful confusion in the House.]

Mr. Thompson of Miss. then moved a call on the President for certain parts of the correspondence with Gen. Taylor. The Whigs objected unless the whole were called for. Mr. Thompson refused to call for *all*. A violent debate then sprung up, Mr. Ashmun charging the Administration and the party with a studied effort to sacrifice Gen. Taylor. And Messrs. Douglass and Thompson replying.

For Wilmington.—The Steamer Wm. B. Meares will leave to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Shippers will get their freight down to-day. Passage $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Feb'y 2.

By this Morning's Mail.

The Salisbury Watchman of Friday confirms the report that the Rowan Volunteers have disbanded. It gives as the reason, that the men became impatient of the three weeks' delay, had accommodations, and want of necessary Camp Equipage, at Charlotte, and dropt off, one by one, until the whole company, except 8 or 10, was broken up. Some were arrested by the officers and brought back, but they would not stay.

The Watchman adds:—

"The greatest blame, however, is laid to the charge of Capt. Long, by every man with whom we have conversed, who we understand has tendered the resignation of his office to the Governor. They complain against him on several accounts, whether justly or not remains for him to disprove."

"But there is a hope now dawning that this reproach will be removed from the fair character of Old Rowan. John W. Ellis, Esq., has put his hand to the work of collecting the men, and obtaining others if necessary, to form a company, and possessing as he does the confidence of his fellow citizens here, we cannot doubt his success. It is due Lieut. W. P. Richards, also, to state that he has returned from Charlotte, and is now actively engaged in trying to bring the men into ranks."

A public meeting was to be held at Salisbury to aid Maj. Ellis in his patriotic purpose.

A public meeting in Mecklenburg has endorsed the conduct of Capt Caldwell and his men, in a set of resolutions adopted with only 3 voices in the negative. The preamble to the resolutions declares, that the Whig majority in our Legislature "denounced the war with Mexico to be unjust and unconstitutional—inasmuch as Mexico was right and our own governor in wrong" &c. It is hardly necessary for us to say, that this assertion is, so far as we know or believe, utterly unfounded.—Not only the majority said no such thing, but no individual of the majority, we are perfectly confident, ever uttered such language.

The Cabarrus company was mustered into service on Thursday last, and were to start for Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days.

The Rockingham, Guilford and Stokes Company was mustered in on the 29th. Officers. Patrick M. Henry, Captain; Peter Scales, 1st Lieut.; E. W. Hancock and Joseph Mason, 2d Lieuts. 42 are from Rockingham, 25 from Guilford, and 15 from Stokes.

They were provided for several days in Greensborough with the best the citizens of that place could give, of plenty of tables, good beds and warm fires, at hotels and private houses. About $600 have been subscribed for their comfort. They left Greensborough on Thursday last, after a farewell address by Mr. Gilmer, and a response of grateful thanks by Capt. Henry, who is a grandson of the celebrated Patrick Henry.

The President has received an old army Regulation of 1825, not included among those published in 1841, and ordered its publication and strict observance, as follows:—

"Private letters or reports relative to military marches and operations are frequently mischievous indiscreet, and always reprehensible. They are the parlor strictly prohibited; & any officer found guilty of so doing such report for publication without special permission, or of placing the matter beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

This is of course a blow at Gen Taylor. The old Hero is clearly under the ban, both the President and House of Representatives rebuking him.

It is stated that Washington wrote many such letters as Taylor's, whilst in command during the Revolution, and that they may be found in Sparkes Life of Washington.

Thousands and thousands of letters have been written by officers from the seat of war, and written for publication, and published;—published too by the Union. And this order is never thought of till a letter from Gen Taylor, not written for publication, is published by the friend to whom he wrote it! Gen. Taylor is doomed. But a day of reckoning will come.

Gen. Taylor is nominated for next President in the Washington Fountain.

MARRIED.

In Washington, Beaufort County, on the 19th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. JOSEPH D. SATCHWELL, to Miss SARAH A. KESPASS.

In Wilmington, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. E. J. LUTTERLOH, Merchant, to Miss SARAH C. FRENCH, daughter of Mr. George R. French, all of that place.

In Columbus county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Hayes Ferguson, APSALOM POWELL, Esq. to Miss EXPERIENCE LENNON, all of Columbus.

DIED.

At his residence in Cumberland county, on the 26th ult., after a painful illness of eight or ten days, of inflammation of the stomach, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY, in the 61st year of his age, leaving his wife and ten children to mourn their irreparable loss. He was a kind husband and tender parent—a good and enterprising farmer—a man of indefatigable industry and sterling integrity.

In the county of Raleigh, on the 25th Dec. last, WILLIE JONES, Esq. aged 50 years.

In Washington, Beaufort County, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. THOMAS KESPASS, in the 24th year of his age. Also,

On the 25th ult., Mr. JOSEPH D. SATCHWELL, whose marriage is announced above.

At the residence of her husband, in Moore co., on the 17th January, Mrs. MARIA J. PETTY, consort of the Rev. T. Petty, and daughter of James Neill, dec'd, of Chatham county, aged 41 years. Mrs. P. has left a large family of children, one but a few hours old, to mourn her loss, also to them irreparable. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind and good mistress. A member of the christian circle for twenty-two years, she possessed in an eminent degree that quick and quiet spirit which in the sight of God is of great price. Always patient in afflictions, she was never heard to murmur under any of the dispensations of providence. Retaining her mental faculties to the last, she gave a most delightful and satisfactory evidence of the sustaining grace of God in a dying hour. For her to die was indeed gain. When asked a few moments before death, if the religion she had so long professed sustained her now, her answer was, all is peace within, and the Saviour is indeed precious.

In this delightful state of mind, apparently without a sensation of pain, she fell asleep in Jesus. She lived a christ

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 50 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 dito White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Red sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Spices,
25 dito Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Wood-ax, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ. Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Pants, Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin de Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Fancy & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Coats, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old stand, North West corner of Market, 1847.

HAS just received a FULL SUPPLY OF [illegible] suited to the present and approaching season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Boots, Shoes, brown, mixable, green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Kerseys and Jeans; Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinetts; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cassimeres; Mousselaines; Blacks and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Chalk Lustres; Gossard and Hoop Skirts; Red and white Flannels; Red Twilling; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Lasting Vests; Scarfs; Stocks; Gents' wash supporters; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Bocks; Beaver; Castimere; and Merino Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid Gloves; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's Red and Red Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Saws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and Common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery, Hardware; Groceries, Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold very low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Superfine & Common Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Black Satin Vestings; Plaid and Striped Vestings; Pearl Buttons; Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; French Bombazines; Bishop Lawns; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Cambrics; Linen Lawns; Red and White Flannels; Red and Yellow Flannel Shirting; Blue Stripe Cotton Shirting; Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings; Ribbons; Rich Dress Trimmings; Silk and Cotton Gloves; Beaver, Castor, Merino, Negro, Cotton, Canvas and Petting; Pearl Hats; and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow dog; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf & Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 1 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese; Soap; Spices,

March 24. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrearages of Pensions, and receipt as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself to merit your general patronage.

Pleading letters sent gratis.

EZEKIAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 35-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

His success has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require time to tell its efficacy; it produces its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been not only cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove at once such prejudice to his particular medicine, and persuade at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former state. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely debilitated, a sign it must be is discoverable, after one or more operations, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Fresh Thomastown Lime.

JUST received, 50 casks and 10 large casks Calcined Plaster Paris, for builders' use, which will be sold low by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

Fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, just received.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan'y 8, 1847. 45-4w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to sell off a portion of his Lands, will sell at public auction in the Town of Carthage, Moore county, on the 15th day of February next, it being Sup. Court week, his elegant Mansion, and Store Houses and Lots, in said town.

Also, four unimproved Lots, contiguous thereto.

Also, a Tract of Land of ten Acres, adjoining the town of Carthage.

Also, a tract of Wood Land, of two hundred Acres, near the town of Carthage.

To all who wish to purchase such property and have not seen it, I would mention as an inducement, that the property is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country; and to one wishing to engage in merchandizing, the situation and property is most desirable. The Mansion House is commodious and elegant, with a basement story of stone. The Out-houses are great and convenient. The Store House is in good repair, and well suited for business. The Lands are well timbered, and as good as any in the immediate vicinity. There are also two well conducted Academies in the place, equal to any of the kind in the State, in successful operation.

The terms will be liberal, and payments may be made in likely young Negroes, or in Notes with approved security.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.
Jan. 12. 45-1m

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hds. MOLASSES,
15 dozen Porto Rico Sugar,
10 hds. N. O. Clayed Sugar,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
25 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 dito American Brandy,
12 qr casks Malaga Wine,
50 Kegs Nails,
25 dito Powder,
20 dito Blasting Powder,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cinnebah Hats,
10 Mahogany Bureaus.

E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 39tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has now located at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and can say that he flatters himself to be equal to any shewing at the present time of the latest styles published by the fashionable plates of the day.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Book-store, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two Timber Waggons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Waggons has been run about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty-seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.
Cumberland co., Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the country, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots, water-proof, kip, and negro. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fine Ladies' & Misses' Beaver, Brush, and Cassy Hats; Youths' fine Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Glazed Caps, fine Shell and Seal, Fur, Cassy, Musk, Plush, Sheet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days a good assortment of fine, x x Rio, Java, and Lag. in Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lumps do.; Iron, Nails, and Mackerel; Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco; Hyson, Black, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas; Soap, Candles, Starch, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Saleratus, Soda & Pepper Boxes, Mustard, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER. SALAD OIL, by day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 1tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the residence occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24tf

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection in 134 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes.

E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to purchase the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of W. & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS.
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable cross-barring and selvedge Cloths, for gentlemen's wear; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Cassimere Vestings, bleached and brown Sheetings, Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Linseys; Red, Negro, and Saddle Tickings, Cotton Batting; Silk and Alpaca Serges; Alpacas; Mousseline De Laine and Cashmere Robes; Gingham and Muslin De Laine, in the newest patterns; Prints, fresh and dark; Alpacas; Poult de Soie; Mourning Prints and Ginghams; Irish and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen and Cotton Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen and Cotton Diapers; Red, White, and Yellow Flannels; Cassinet and Cord Lining; Cotton and Silk Fringe; Bindings and Drawers; Shoes and Bonnets; Negro, Morocco, Satin, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Ginger, Pepper, and Twines; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and coarse Tea Trays; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Envelope and Letter; Fancy Soaps; Sole Leather; Upper Leather; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; Rifle Powder; Shot; Lead; Bar Iron; Steel; Nails; Cotton Yarns; Cotton and Wool Cards; Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles; Starch; Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Saleratus; Epsom Salts; Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers; Cheese; Mackerel; Shad; Salmon; Herring; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Brown Sugar; Rio, Java, and Mocha Coffee; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice, Saleratus, Soda, Starch, Rice, Sago, Arrow-root, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

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S. J. HINSDALE.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 44tf

The Nautilus (Mutual) Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THE Trustees have determined, that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 40 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note must be given for the remaining 60 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

Each person insured participates in the annual profits.

The undersigned, Agents for this Company in Fayetteville, N. C., will be happy to furnish the terms for insurance, Forms of Application, &c., to all who desire the same.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 1, 1846. 1tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other circumstances of necessity.

As a rule of not less terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Further information made on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1846 52tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travelers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—1tf

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,

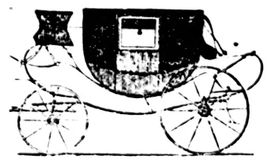
N. E. corner of Back and Front sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Back and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph A. Hill, for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.
November 18, 1846. 42-10w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Mens, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 38-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Poor, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

Passengers enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
30 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME,

JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 5. 14-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Biggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRE VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Carriage Springs and Axles,

A NEW supply just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that it flows equally most issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. The perspiration thus constantly expelled, when we are in health, is pure, and when we are sick, is poisoned by substances without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the LIFE." If that becomes impure, it may be treated *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it recovers itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without our particular medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of having so much internal remedies. All painful stories, however, do not have effects to produce the Insensible Perspiration. The Diaphoretic, or medicine, STEAMS; the Hydropathic shower-baths, and the Allopathic cold sheets and sheets in with mattresses, and the blistering quack nostrums with pains, pain, pain.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five gallons of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other pieces, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system those sights of all the vaulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

But a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and these same impurities are driven back on the system. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the pores may make us ready caught cold.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course we can pursue to purge from us the impurities after they are evolved? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface, where the clogging is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians and to all others, the Allister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, wherever diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisons or wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, from it's shore.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of excruciating disorders, and restores the entire constitution to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that bottom—the necessity of so many and lobelia ourselves to the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, any kind or an irritation that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last years from years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, fever, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient